

American Bee Journal



44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 1, 1904.

No. 48.



"MORA APIARY"—AN OUT-APIARY OF H. G. ACKLIN,
IN KANABEC CO., MINN.



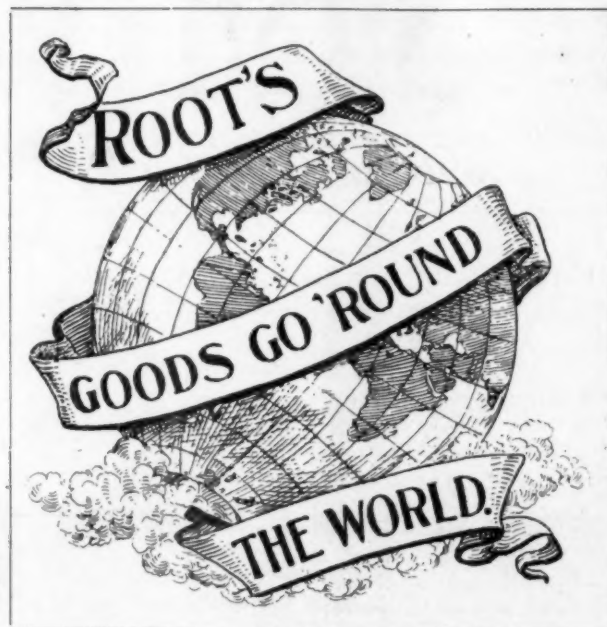
"COMO APIARY"—AN OUT-APIARY OF H. G. ACKLIN,
NEAR LAKE COMO, MINN.

OUR CATALOG FOR 1905

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ESTABLISHED IN
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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 1, 1904.

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Editorial Notes and Comments



"Spread with Honey."

L. E. Anderson, of Tennessee, has sent us a clipping of an advertisement put out by the National Biscuit Co., in which they advise people to eat their biscuits "spread with honey". This is certainly good advice, and if given repeatedly in advertisements it should help to increase the demand for honey. Surely, the National Biscuit Co. has set a good example. As Mr. Anderson says, it sounds somewhat better than "spread with maple syrup". Whenever the day comes that the National Bee-Keepers' Association feels that it can spend some money in advertising honey, we believe that bee-keepers will find a greatly increased demand for their product.

Sugar vs. Honey for Bees.

In the European bee-papers the question of feeding sugar to bees is being discussed with some warmth. Testimony from actual experience is given on both sides. All are agreed it is better to feed bees sugar than to let them starve; and that it is better to replace unwholesome stores with sugar. It seems to be understood, also, that with nothing but sugar syrup in the hive no brood can be reared, because the building of tissue requires the nitrogenous matter that is contained in honey and in pollen, but absent in sugar.

Indeed, in this country reports have not been lacking where bees refused to rear brood in spring when confined to honey alone, the amount of floating pollen in honey seeming insufficient for that purpose. The anti-sugar men seem to have pretty good reason on their side when they claim that a food which lacks material to build up young bees must also lack material to keep up the vigor of old bees; and that although it may not be easy to demonstrate the difference, it is reasonable to suppose that a colony supported for a time on the nitrogen-lacking sugar will not have quite the same vigor as when supported on the fuller food.

In any case it seems a pretty safe thing to consider a good quality of honey the standard. If something else had been better as a general rule, would not Dame Nature have so provided?

The Combat with Foul Brood.

It may be going a long ways from home to find in a trans-Atlantic journal what is being done on this side the

water; but nowhere probably can a finer resume of the situation here be found than in a report made by Mr. Thos. W. Cowan, and published in the British Bee Journal. That gentleman evidently did no small amount of correspondence to secure the facts so fully, which are thus given:

They had two different plans in the States; in some cases an inspector was appointed for the whole State, while in others inspectors were appointed for the different counties. A single inspector for California (which was as large as England and Scotland together) would be of no use at all. There were large tracts of country in that State in which no bee-keepers were located. Therefore, the county plan was adopted. He had written altogether to ten different States for information, namely, Michigan, Colorado, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Texas, California, Idaho, Nebraska and Utah, and had received from each the laws and regulations under which they work, and comprehensive reports. He had inquired how the inspectors were appointed, also about cost of administration, and statistics of results.

Michigan stated that the State Bee-Keepers' Association recommends, and the Dairy and Food Commissioner appoints. The salary is \$500 a year for one inspector, but is not enough, and will be increased. The inspector says:

"This law was passed three years ago, and at that time the lower half of the lower peninsula of our State was practically seeded down with the disease. It is almost a Herculean task to free the State from the disease. A few localities have been cleared, in others it is kept in check, and is being kept out of the northern part of the State. It is largely a matter of education and getting bee-keepers to recognize it, and try to get rid of it."

Colorado had 14 counties and 14 bee-inspectors. The cost of each inspector varied from \$25 to \$350, the average being \$100, that was \$1400 for the whole State, or \$5 per day, and \$2 per half day in payment of work done. His informant called attention to defects in the State's law, an important one being there was no clause which would prevent the importation of disease; also, that there were no means of exacting a faithful fulfillment of duty by the inspectors, who were inclined to shirk their work when it was inconvenient to attend to it.

Wisconsin's Act had been in operation for seven years; \$700 per annum was allocated to the work, and the one inspector was appointed for two years. This inspector, according to the last report, visited 230 apiaries containing 12,493 colonies. In 66 apiaries there were 1608 diseased colonies.

In New York State the Commissioner of Agriculture appointed four inspectors, the State being divided into four partitions for the purposes of bee-inspection. Each inspector received a salary of \$800 and expenses annually. The Commissioner had supplied him (Mr. Cowan) with a voluminous report, from which it appeared that in the year 1900, in the contaminated localities, about 30 percent of col-

onies were diseased. Those figures had now been reduced to 5 percent, owing to the exertions of the inspector.

Idaho failed to obtain any legislative enactment.

In Ohio there was an inspector appointed by the governor of the State on the recommendation of the Bee-Keepers' Association, but no statistics of cost or report had been forwarded from there.

In California the inspectors were appointed on the petition of ten or more landed residents. The expenses allowed were \$3 per diem. The law there was confined to counties, and as some of them had very few bees within their limits, only a few counties had inspectors. While admitting that much work had been done, it was remarked that in some cases the inspectors did not do their duty properly.

In Nebraska the governor appointed an inspector on the nomination of the Bee-Keepers' Association at a cost of \$2 a day.

In Utah an inspector was selected by the Agricultural Commissioner, the cost being paid out of the treasury.

This was the gist of the information obtained from the United States, which he contended was on the whole favorable to legislation regarding foul brood, and showed that the action taken by the various States had been beneficial.

While very much has been done by way of laws on foul brood in the United States and Canada, it seems there is not as much uniformity about those laws as there should be. At least not only do some States need more stringent legal enactments, but many States have no laws at all on the subject, and yet need them very badly. The good work of practically all the bee-inspectors, where they have laws, should help the other States without such laws to get them very speedily, we think.

Supporting Foundation in Brood-Frames.

Full sheets of foundation in brood-frames are in quite general favor, and no little diversity of opinion prevails as to the means to be used to prevent sagging or buckling. To make foundation heavy enough so that no sort of support is needed is expensive. The better the support the less wax is needed in the foundation. The manner of using the wire, whether to be imbedded in the wax when the foundation is made or not, whether to have the wire run horizontally, vertically, or diagonally—these have been subjects of no little controversy.

Latterly there has come into notice the plan of supporting the foundation by means of wooden splints $1/16$ of an inch square, boiled in wax and applied vertically at distances of two or three inches. The special advantage claimed is that by this means the comb may be built clear down to the bottom-bar solid, without any chance for the bees to crawl under. Certainly a frame entirely filled with comb clear out to end-bar and bottom-bar is a thing greatly to be desired. But bees seem to have a predilection for a clear passage-way between the comb and bottom-bar, and if such frames be given at a time when little or no honey is coming in, they will gnaw away the foundation so as to make a passage. It would be interesting if those who have tried these foundation-splints would report how far they have been successful in getting frames filled without pop-holes or passage-ways.



Miscellaneous News Items



Mr. Jas. A. Stone, secretary of the Illinois State Association, called on us for a few minutes last week when in Chicago with a car-load or two of lambs and hogs. He was able to sell at a good figure, so felt correspondingly jubilant.

The St. Louis National Convention Report is begun this week in these columns. We believe our readers will find it very profitable reading. We have tried to condense it somewhat, and yet not impair its value. We regret the delay in its publication, but we could not present it before, as the Association decided to take the report this year and issue it in pamphlet form. This change was more expensive for the National, but less for us.

Mr. W. C. Nutt, late of Iowa, but now, and for some time past, of Bee Co., Tex., was married Nov. 1 to Miss Lizzie Jones, the daughter of a prominent bee-keeper where he lives. A neighbor writes us that Mr. Nutt is one of their best bee-men, and in his wife he has a worthy companion and helper. The neighbor then adds: "It is the sincere wish of his friends that all their troubles may be *only little ones*". In this the American Bee Journal also desires to join. Mr. Nutt has been a subscriber to this paper for nearly 30 years.

Bees as a "Nature Study".—Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, of Stamford, Conn., lecturer at teachers' institutes, and "Nature and Science" editor of the St. Nicholas Magazine, wrote us as follows recently:

For some time I have been endeavoring to advance the claims of honey-bees as an educational—"Nature Study"—topic. It seems to me that honey-bees are more available,

more interesting and more practical for the schoolroom, and for teachers and pupils outside of the schoolroom, than certain other branches of entomology that have been more talked about and studied by teachers and pupils.

I desire to obtain information of experiences with bees by teachers who have kept bees especially from the "Nature Study" standpoint. Also, will young people under 18 years of age, who have personally cared for bees, please write me of their experiences?

Any suggestion from veteran bee-keepers for interesting teachers and pupils in bees will be much appreciated.

EDWARD F. BIGELOW.

The Apian Exhibits at the Illinois State Fair this year were said to be "ten times as large as the whole honey exhibit at St. Louis, and all made by members of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association". The result of the judges work is as follows:

- Display of comb honey—1st premium, A. Coppin; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, G. M. Rumler.
- Collection of labeled cases of white honey—1st, A. Coppin; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son.
- Collection of dark honey—1st, Chas. Becker; 2d, A. Coppin; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son.
- Case of white clover honey—1st, A. Coppin; 2d, G. M. Rumler; 3d, Chas. Becker.
- Case of sweet clover honey—1st, A. Coppin; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son.
- Case of basswood honey—1st, G. M. Rumler; 2d, A. Coppin; 3d, Chas. Becker.
- Display of extracted honey—1st, Jas. A. Stone; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, A. Coppin.
- Honey extracting on the grounds—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, Chas. Becker.
- Display of candied honey—1st, Chas. Becker; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, G. M. Rumler.
- Display of beeswax—1st, Chas. Becker; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, A. Coppin.
- Frame of comb honey for extracting—1st, A. Coppin; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, Chas. Becker.

Dark Italian bees—1st, Chas. Becker; 2d, A. Copplin.
 Golden Italian bees—1st, Chas. Becker; 2d, G. M. Rumler.
 Carniolan bees—1st, Chas. Becker.
 Honey-vinegar—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, G. M. Rumler.
 Designs in honey—1st, A. Copplin; 2d, Chas. Becker; 3d, Jas. A. Stone & Son.
 Display of designs in beeswax—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, A. Copplin; 3d, Chas. Becker.

Illinois has for several years led all the State Fairs in the total amount of cash premiums offered in the apiary department. But it seems that Minnesota is now ahead. Illinois will have to do better hereafter if she wishes to keep in the lead.

Concerning the display, the Springfield State Register of Oct. 6 published these paragraphs, written for that paper by a bee-keeper:

LARGE HONEY EXHIBIT.

Editor State Register:—A bee-keeper from Sangamon County, who visited the World's Fair last week, made it his special business to see the honey exhibit at that Fair, and on seeing the display of honey and beeswax at our State Fair, says the latter exhibit occupies not less than ten times the space occupied by that of the former, and far excels in the quality of display.

On inquiry we find that the owners of the exhibits at our State Fair are all members of the Illinois State Bee-

Keepers' Association. And we further learn that one year ago Will B. Otwell (State Superintendent of Agriculture at the World's Fair) made application through the secretary of the State Bee-Keepers' Association for an exhibit of their product at St. Louis, and after a long-continued correspondence between them and the State Commission, the Commission could not spare the funds for Illinois to make an exhibit of one of her most attractive products. But when an automobile was wanted for them to tour the grounds, we see no lack of funds! So the State of Illinois, with all this beautiful honey exhibit at its State Fair, has not a pound of honey on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair.

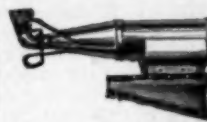
A BEE-KEEPER.

The Acklin Out-Apiaries.—Two of H. G. Acklin's out-Apiaries are shown on the first page this week. "Como Apiary" is near Lake Como and Como Park—said to be the largest and finest park in the Northwest. Mr. Acklin says it is nicer than any of the parks he saw when in Chicago! Mrs. Acklin and Miss Ethel are shown in the picture. This apiary is under the supervision of the Acklins, but is located at the summer residence of Wm. Rosbach, on the shore of Lake Como.

"Mora Apiary"—the other picture—is at the home of Wm. Klappier. It is in his care, and is run exclusively for comb honey. Mr. K. and family are shown in the picture. Only a part of the apiary appears.



Proceedings of Conventions



THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Report of the 35th Annual Convention, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association Held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27-30, 1904.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association held its 35th annual convention in the Auditorium of the Christian Endeavor Hotel at St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1904.

The opening session took place on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 10 a.m., with Pres. J. U. Harris in the chair.

Dr. C. C. Miller, of Illinois, offered prayer.

On motion of O. L. Hershiser, a Committee on Rules and Order was appointed, consisting of Mr. Hershiser, of New York, A. L. Boyden, of Ohio, and F. M. Hart, of California.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Geo. W. Brodbeck, of California, through illness, out of courtesy to California F. E. Brown, of California, was elected secretary *pro tem*.

On motion of Mr. Pressler, of Pennsylvania, a Press Committee of five members of the Association was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Pressler, York, Abbott, Hutchinson and Root.

After a short intermission, the Committee on Rules and Order presented the following report:

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reports of Standing Committees.
2. Reports of Special Committees.
3. Unfinished Business.
4. New Business.
5. Appointment of Committee on National Legislation.
6. Appointment of Committee to the President of the United States, setting forth the needs of this industry.
7. Reading of papers.
8. Question-Box.

The sessions of the convention shall be from 10 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., with no night sessions unless desired by a two-thirds majority.

No one shall be allowed to speak on any subject more

than five minutes unless with the unanimous consent of the convention.

The invitations for the next convention shall be presented at the afternoon session of Sept. 28. The remarks of members presenting invitations shall be limited to ten minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

OREL L. HERSHISER,
 A. L. BOYDEN,
 FRED M. HART. } Com.

On motion the report was approved.

C. P. Dadant—It has been one of the objects of the Executive Committee of this Association, inasmuch as we were meeting at the World's Fair—an International World's Fair—to make this an international meeting, and the members of the Executive Committee instructed me to send invitations to the different bee-keepers' associations in the world. This has not been very successful. We have, I think, one or two foreign representatives coming, and, with your permission, I will mention the answers I have received in response to our invitations.

Mr. Kramer, the president of the Swiss-German Association, writes me a long letter, in which he thanks us, and wishes he could come, but says he can not afford to, but hopes to be able to return the favor and invite us to one of their international meetings. The French representative at St. Louis was to have been here, but did not know the date of our convention until too late, and found it impossible to be here, as he has to be in Washington and Boston at this time.

Mr. Tipper, editor of the Australian Bee-Bulletin, of New South Wales, writes a letter in which he expresses sorrow at not being able to be present. He states that the Bee-Bulletin has been established over 13 years, and is the official organ of the New South Wales Bee-Farmers' Association, and also the Victorian Apiarists' Association. He states that, unlike the United States with a population of some 80,000,000, Australia has a population of about 3,000,000, and their danger lies in the excessive zeal of supply dealers, who, in their pertinacity to make small bee-keepers, will drive the large ones out of the industry to their own ultimate loss. He concludes by wishing our meeting to be productive of good to the industry.

I have also a reply from the bee-keepers of Tunis.

Their president expresses pleasure at the invitation, but states that they will be unable to send a representative.

The Irish bee-keepers promise a representative from St. Louis, who will attend, Dr. Charles D. S. Digges.

The Spanish bee-keepers, with headquarters at Barcelona, inform us that Mr. S. Castello has been appointed a representative to our convention.

Pres. Harris—You have heard the reading of the letters. I wish to say on this occasion that our vice-president has done all in his power to get foreign representation, and we should thank him for his efforts in that direction.

Mr. York moved that the letters of reply be placed on file, and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Dadant for his efforts to secure foreign representation.

Dr. Miller—From the reading of a number of foreign bee-journals I know that if it has done no other good, Mr. Dadant has succeeded in calling the attention of bee-keepers all over the world to this meeting, and quite extensive notices have been made in the foreign journals as the result of this work.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously, the members rising.

Mr. Dadant—I thank you for your vote of thanks. I am well repaid for the little trouble I have taken.

In the absence of a program, on account of the sickness of the secretary, Mr. Dadant moved that the rules of order be suspended and a question-box be opened. Carried.

BEEES THAT SEEM TO LOSE THEIR ENERGY.

Mr. Krebs (Texas)—My bees last year, and the bees of a friend of mine this year, seemed to cease all energy of every kind and would not keep a queen, rear one, or accept one, and would not even take care of the brood. If there is any remedy I would like to hear it.

Mr. Gill (Colo.)—Is it under artificial or natural swarming, or what?

Mr. Krebs—I manage them by division. The bees seem to have a dilatory disposition, starting with a full colony and simply dwindling down to nothing, and refuse every effort in every particular, whether divided or not divided, to accept a queen or rear one, or keep the one they already have, and kill off their old queen. Some have told me they thought it was caused by laying workers, but there were no eggs there, and consequently it could not be that. Others in the same neighborhood have had the same experience. As to handling, it does not matter. The other gentleman I spoke of did not handle them at all. With reference to the forage, almost anything that is raised in the United States we have.

Mr. DeLong—Does the gentleman suggest an individual colony, or a number of them?

Mr. Krebs—A number of colonies in both cases mentioned.

Dr. Miller—Do I understand that those men in the same neighborhood have their colonies go in the same way?

Mr. Krebs—Yes.

Dr. Miller—Those bees are so thoroughly disappointed because we did not go to San Antonio this year that they have lost their vigor! [Laughter.]

Mr. Krebs—I think that is one very good answer to the question; I hope you will all come down to see us.

Prof. Benton (Wash.)—In regard to that question, let me ask the time of year.

Mr. Krebs—It occurred mainly in the spring of the year, although it seemed to be on certain occasions, any time during the summer. But mainly in the spring of the year, from the commencement of swarming or until the middle of June.

Mr. Dadant—I would like to ask whether the bees are numbed in any way? Do they seem to have the disease of bee-paralysis?

Mr. Krebs—Sometimes they have paralysis, but in this case there does not seem to be anything the matter, only the dilatory disposition.

Mr. Hutchinson—I have had some trouble along this line, but it was during the honey-dearth. I have never had any trouble of that kind when the bees were gathering honey.

Prof. Benton—I hardly think the condition mentioned is due to disease, but rather more to certain other peculiar conditions. If you examine the bees at this time of the year in any part of the country from here eastward and southward, you will find that in a very heavy aster harvest they fail, and are a little weak for brood-rearing; they neglect the queen, and do not care whether they have a queen or not. They go queenless oftentimes when the queen is in the hive, yet they are getting honey rapidly, and they are

in a normal condition, but they dwindle very rapidly if they have not been cared for in July and August, for the simple reason in much of the territory southeastward about here they get very little honey and rear very little brood, and the bees are June-reared. In this heavy aster harvest they drop off rapidly, and peculiar conditions arise. They go into winter quarters with a few old bees and come out poorly in the spring. That is merely the result of getting honey so rapidly late in the season. That is the reason I ask the question. I have had many a man tell me this aster honey was poisonous to the bees. But, on the other hand, examine a colony that has been well cared for in the summer, has had a young queen and bred up rapidly, and you find it strong in bees reared during July and August; they gather the aster honey in rapidly, and the combs at the opening of the aster harvest being filled with brood, are only gradually filled with honey in the interior of the hive, a good surplus is obtained, and they go into winter quarters in good shape. But, on the other hand, a colony without the combs being filled with brood, when the aster harvest opens, if made queenless, will have very little brood, and be very little inclined to accept a queen and gets in a very abnormal condition.

Dr. Miller—He says this is in the spring.

Prof. Benton—Similar conditions might occur then. This is particularly true of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, and even extending, I believe, as far west as this.

Dr. Druert (Mo.)—Since I have been working with bees, for 45 years, both in Europe and here, I never had but one inactive colony; that is, they did not work. A neighbor said it was the hive. We examined it, and there was a fine black queen in there and a very few bees, but the bees had not swarmed. I came to the conclusion that the queen was too old to breed, and the bees did not get rid of her to get another one.

Mr. Reinecke (Kan.)—I had a very strong colony; it was during the time when there was not much flow that they acted that way.

Dr. Bohrer (Kan.)—Do bees when refusing to accept a queen or rear one, continue to store honey and fill up the hives?

Mr. Krebs—It is not from careless breeding, nor is it from any late flow in the fall. It is after the flow commences in our neighborhood that the bees commence from some cause to refuse to do anything—do not work, do not gather honey, do not accept queens, do not attend to the brood, do not do anything but lie around and die.

Mr. Hyde (Tex.)—I believe the cause of the trouble is that the bees have gotten some kind of poison from some poisonous flower gathered from near the river; I think that is about the only answer to the question, unless we could examine the bees and know more exactly what the condition was.

Mr. Gill—I am satisfied the trouble is with the food, and very likely in the pollen.

HONEY AT BOARDING-HOUSES.

"Should bee-keepers stay at a boarding-house where they have no honey to eat?"

Mr. Calhoun (Mo.)—I would suggest that where they have not, we call their attention to it and thereby extend the sale of our honey.

Mr. Hagood (Tex.)—I believe the best plan would be to eat where they have no honey, and always make it a rule to call for it.

Dr. Bohrer—There is a better plan than that. I would recommend that we do as the young man did who went to see his girl, and when invited to take his seat at the table said he had brought a lunch with him. He didn't come there to sponge.

Mr. York—I think if the young man went to see his girl his "honey" was right there!

Mr. Tyler (Ill.)—I went to register at the hotel, and the first thing the girl said to me was, "Have you brought any honey along?"

Pres. Harris—Some of us have brought honey with us in the form of our wives and babies.

Mr. Andrews (Calif.)—I have often asked why they did not have honey on the table, and they have said the boarders will use just as much butter without the honey as with it.

Mr. Stewart (Mo.)—I spent two months and a half in one city trying to sell extracted honey to boarding-houses and hotels, and there was not one out of twenty-five that I could interest in honey. Why? It cost more than most of the things they buy. It is better than most of the things they buy. It costs them more to feed their people on honey

than any other thing they bought. I believe that is the true reason. They will give you another reason, that the boarders do not like honey!

Mr. Reinecke—We found it very difficult to sell honey in our section; but we put it up in small quantities and got the people to start, and afterwards got them to take large quantities.

Mr. Niver (Ill.)—Right in line with this work in connection with the boarding-house and hotel-keeper who think it is too costly altogether, one gentleman suggests to me it is a lack of tact. Perhaps it is, but I had tact enough to convince them on a few occasions that it is really as economical as anything they can put on the table. They will buy cheap syrups, but honey being so very rich they take very little of it, and I really believe it is a very cheap and economical food. I am simply talking shop. I don't think the boarding-house keeper can be brought to a realizing sense of his iniquities at all; he is incorrigible.

Mr. Cary (Mo.)—Years ago I asked a hotel-keeper why he didn't have honey on the table, and he informed me that it was not put up in the same shape as other relishes; he said if it was put up in that shape it would be put on the table. We then had prepared at our expense a decanter of extracted honey, and that hotel to-day, at every meal, has these decanters on the table. They said, If we have to buy it in five-gallon cans or barrels it would be too expensive to place on the table and to keep away the flies from it. I think if we would adopt a suitable decanter, and place a suitable quality of honey therein, so that the restaurant or hotel-keeper can put it on the table, more of it would be found on our different hotel tables to-day.

Mr. Hyde—My wife has been stopping at a boarding-house in San Antonio, and as soon as they found a bee-keeper was stopping there the boarders began asking for

honey, and the landlady "got onto it" and ordered a case of honey.

Dr. Miller—The question was whether bee-keepers should patronize a boarding-house that did not use honey, and we have gone to the germane question which is not perhaps strictly out of order, whatever influence we can have upon the public in general in getting them to use honey as an article of daily food will bear upon the boarding-house. I doubt very much whether anything will be gained by making an attack upon the boarding-houses themselves. A boarding-house will have butter upon the table, and if there were none there would be a row right straight, because people are in the habit of having butter upon the table at home and wherever they are. Our efforts should be made not upon the boarding-house but upon the public in general, and when you get everybody to want to have honey on the table every day there will be no trouble.

R. Secor (Ill.)—I am not only a bee-keeper but I sell groceries. I make the acquaintance of traveling men, and make it a point to say, "Boys, if there is no honey on the table ask for it". And they have invariably done so, and I would see the hotel people the next day and say, "Can't I sell you a case of honey"? And the hotel-keeper would say, "I don't care if you do. What is it worth"? I would say, "\$3 a case, if you return the case in good order". In that way I keep honey in the hotels all the time in my locality.

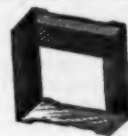
Mr. York—I believe as Dr. Miller said, the way to get hotel-keepers and restaurant-keepers to have honey on the table is for us all to call for it.

Mr. Krebs—I find you can talk honey any place and any time you please, and people become very much interested. I think a good plan would be to get the people interested.

(Continued next week.)



Contributed Special Articles



Some Things I Have Learned in Bee-Keeping.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

FREQUENTLY the editors of our bee-papers request their readers to tell what they have learned by actual experience during the previous season. I do not remember ever having complied with the request until now, and to make amends for my carelessness I will go back some time.

A FALL HONEY-FLOW

The fall of 1902 was the only one of all my 19 years of bee-keeping in which there was a flow of nectar heavy enough to furnish a surplus worth speaking of. The weather was too cool to admit anything like working in sections. So if any surplus was to be taken it was to be in the form of extracted honey. But I had not the combs and supers necessary for that work. I have tried hives and frames of all shape and dimensions, and I have yet a half-dozen different kinds. All, however, have large brood-nests, the equivalent of from 10 to 13 Langstroth frames. At that time of the year the weather being cool, the brood-nest is more or less contracted. So I was able to extract one, two or three of the outside combs. In a few cases I repeated the operation, and the bees had yet time to refill their combs for the winter.

EXTRAORDINARY SWARMING.

All the readers of this paper know what extraordinary swarming occurred in 1903. In the Northern States it took place at the usual time of swarming. Here it was different. The usual swarming was over, and, not expecting any more, I had removed the queen-traps and ceased to take any precaution. All at once I found that several colonies were swarming unexpectedly. The causes of it are rather difficult to assign. The best I can see is that the weather having been cool for a week or so, the secretion of wax and

comb-building in the sections had completely ceased. And when the weather turned warm, and a heavy honey-flow took place, swarming followed. And yet this explanation hardly seems sufficient to meet the case.

CAGING QUEENS.

I have several times stated that when a colony swarms destroy the queen and allow the colony to requeen out of its own cells. I think I have always added that while it is the best when only a small number of colonies swarm, it would be objectionable in several respects with a large number. I will not go over the ground again to explain why.

In that memorable June (1903), I found about one-third of my colonies with queen-cells more or less advanced, a few having swarmed already, out of which three swarms at least had gone to the woods. A wholesale killing of valuable queens did not exactly suit my notions, so I caged all that I caught. Where I failed to find the queen I destroyed the queen-cells. The caged queens were released a few days after all the brood was sealed. Of the colonies where the queen-cells had been destroyed, a few did not rebuild them, the majority requiring a second queen-cell destruction, and only in a few cases I finally had to replace the queen.

This is not in accordance with the usual course of events; but I think it can be explained. That swarming was, we may say, abnormal, or caused by exceptional circumstances. When these circumstances ceased, the swarming ceased also.

FINDING QUEENS.

After having written as much as I have on finding queens, given "quick and sure" methods to find them, it is rather humiliating to acknowledge that on that occasion I failed to find them in the majority of cases, at least with the hybrids.

The fact is, that when a colony has the swarming fever, queen, workers, and everybody else are in a state of excitement. And when the apiarist opens the hive, the first

thing the queen does (that is, a black or hybrid queen) is to leave the combs and hide somewhere in the hive, or, I think, very often under it, or keep running in and out with the bees. In such a case, it is almost impossible to find her, and I prefer to give up the job for a few days. What I intended to do was to destroy the queen-cells and hunt up the queens three or four days later, after the excitement was abated. But on finding that some colonies had not rebuilt their queen-cells, I decided to carry out the experiment as described.

PLENTY OF DRONES.

Before going to Texas, Mr. Daniel Wurth, one of the leading queen-breeders, stopped a few days in Knoxville. Among other things, he told me that in order to have queens surely and promptly mated, there must be a plenty of drones in the apiary. But it must be "a plenty"—thousands of them. He has 75 drone-combs that he distributes in the best colonies of his different apiaries, keeps the colonies having these combs fed, if necessary, and thus secures plenty of drones sure enough. In this way the number of queens lost or mismated is insignificant, and, what is also very important to a queen-breeder, they are mated promptly.

It looks, at first, as if a few hundreds, or a couple of thousand, drones in an apiary ought to be enough to take proper care of all the queens that might be reared. But it does not seem to be so, according to Mr. Wurth. And my own experience more or less confirms his assertion. Like all the apiarists, I keep down the production of drones to a considerable extent, at least; yet I am satisfied that during the summer there are never less than 2000, or at least 1500, drones in each of my apiaries.

Yet I lose a certain percent of my queens, not very many, after all, but more than I like, if I could help it. It is usually admitted that the queens occasionally go into the wrong hive, and are killed, and that to avoid such events the hives should be as unlike as possible, so the returning queen can not make a mistake in identifying her home.

That theory does not apply in my case. I have hives of different shapes and forms; they are irregularly placed; there are plenty of trees, bushes, and clumps of weeds to add to the identification of the respective hives, so that any queen is able to return to the right place, unless she be as stupid as a goose, or worse.

I hardly think that the queens go in as recklessly as that. I know that they sometimes do go into other hives than their own. During the swarming season I keep queen-traps before all the hive-entrances, opening only those that have a virgin queen ready to mate. On a few occasions I have found a queen in a cluster of bees in front of a trap. Not a ball, but a cluster of bees taking care of the queen. In every case the colony in front of which was the queen was found queenless, and further examination has always shown that some colony which had a virgin queen ready to mate was minus its queen.

Nevertheless, I think such a case is rather a voluntary mistake. The two hives were usually far apart, and could not have been mistaken one for the other.

But another instance that I met with, some three or four years ago, leads me to think that the queens are not liable to enter recklessly the wrong hive. I saw a queen come and stop some 12 or 14 inches from the entrance of the hive. She hovered there only a few seconds. At the first hostile move of the guards, she was off.

So, like Mr. Wurth, I have come to the conclusion that the missing queens are lost chiefly outside, while going day after day in quest of a drone. But the puzzle still remains. Why such a large number of drones?

I think the only explanation that can be given is this: When the queens and drones come out of the hives they do not remain in the immediate vicinity, but fly at a distance at once. So if we want to insure a certain and prompt mating, we must have enough drones to fill up, so to speak, not only in the immediate vicinity of the apiary, but the whole neighborhood. And the proof of it is easily conceived, if we remember how few drones we notice around the hives, even where we know that there must be thousands reared in the apiary.

I might add also that during 1903 I lost an unusually large number of queens.

ROBBING ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

When dividing for increase, the new colonies contain, usually, a certain number of combs put in with the adhering bees. During the following days a large portion of these

bees return to their old place, and leave the new colony entirely too weak, especially when there is danger of robbing. To obviate this, it is a good plan to close the hive for a few days. By that time the bees get so attached to their new place, that few of them, if any, go back to the old home. A portion of the sealed brood has also hatched out during that time, and the new colony is then in shape to repel whatever robber-bees might come, that is, under ordinary circumstances.

A BAD CASE OF ROBBING.

Notwithstanding that precaution, one of my new colonies was robbed this summer. But this was exceptional. The robbing colony was, and is, yet very strong, and is "desperately wicked", and has given me trouble time and again the past summer. When I found that the robbing process was going on royally, I closed the new colony, robbers and home bees, all together. I put some wet grass before the robbers' hive to prevent them from doing damage elsewhere, and waited till the fourth day to re-open the new colony. Two days later robbing was going on worse than before. I followed the same method again, but this time I left the new colony closed for seven days, and the night I opened it I also shut the robbers in for three days, putting also a piece of camphor in one of the hives and some essence of some kind in the other, so as to give them entirely different scents. That settled it for good, as no further robbing has occurred since.

REARING QUEENS.

I use a queenless colony so as to be sure that the cells will be well cared for. I give them from time to time a comb of selected brood, cutting holes under the larvæ or eggs to make room for the cells. When the cells are matured I cage them, placing them in the center of the cluster so the young queens will be fed if they emerge before being taken out. I do not make any nucleus. I put the caged cells or virgin queens directly in the hives that they are to occupy.

This year I discovered that it was not necessary to cut the comb throughout, the only thing needed being to rake out a strip of cells down to the midrib, right under the larvæ or eggs of proper age. The base of the queen-cells thus constructed is, however, much weaker than when the comb is cut throughout.

PICKLED BROOD.

I had one case the past summer. When I discovered it there was but little brood affected yet. As I did not want to lose the sound brood entirely, I caged the queen, expecting to let all the sound brood hatch, and then disinfect the combs. Some way or other it was nearly four weeks when I visited the colony again. Then I found that the bees had cleaned the combs themselves so well that nothing more was needed. So I gave them a young queen and some brood. The disease has not reappeared.

SWARMS SETTLING ON A TREE FOR GOOD.

This year a few of my colonies swarmed sooner than I expected; in fact, much sooner than usual. One of the swarms settled on a tree during my absence. The school-boys passing by dislodged it, and it went to the top of another tree in an almost inaccessible position. There it remained several days. Finally, somebody undertook to steal it, or disturbed it in some way or other during my absence, so it left that place and clustered on the end of a high, long, and thin limb of a cedar-tree. The space being clear under the limb, I hoisted a bucket with some honey close to it.

The bees settled in and around the bucket. The honey bucket is away ahead of any shaking or raking arrangement, as it does not anger the bees, and always gets them, while shaking or raking a swarm very often results in making it take wing and leave for good.

This is the third time I have had a swarm, with a queen, remain hanging on some tree in the neighborhood. It seems that when a swarm fails to go away during the first, and perhaps the second day, the bees decide to remain in the neighborhood. The only explanation I can see is that when by some cause or other the cluster has moved somewhere else, the scouts sent out fail to find it when they return; and that the swarm, after waiting a certain length of time for the scouts to lead them away, concludes to make the best of the situation as it is. Knox Co., Tenn.

See Langstroth Book Offer on another page of this copy of the American Bee Journal.



Our Bee-Keeping Sisters



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Propolis as a Deodorizer and Perfume.

A foreign journal advises that all scrapings of propolis be saved. A piece as big as a hazelnut may be burned on a hot shovel to deodorize a sickroom. One can easily believe that the aromatic odor coming from the heated propolis will be more agreeable than the burning sugar so commonly used. It is also recommended to be put in linen-drawers to give a mildly pleasant perfume. Have any of the sisters ever tried it for this latter purpose?

Greater Use of Honey in Cooking.

It is probably time to urge again the importance of a greater use of honey in cooking. The sisters are the ones who have in hand the making of "sweeties." Not that the amount of honey used in the families of bee-keepers would be enough to make any great difference in the honey market—although every little helps—but such things are "catching", and if one woman makes honey-cakes, or honey-cookies, the recipe will be called for by a dozen others, especially if the product be good, which it may be.

Perhaps the one main reason why honey is not more largely used in place of sugar is because the sugar is cheaper. Some may be surprised to hear that in some cases honey is cheaper than sugar, but a little reasoning will make it seem not so surprising. It is a well established fact, although not so well known as it should be, that when honey is used the cake or cookies produced will keep much longer than if sugar be used—3 times, perhaps 10 times as long. Now when a batch of sweets is made, it is often desirable that they be kept for some little time, but when sugar is used the whole thing must be used up in a very short time or it becomes too dry and stale for use. On the contrary, if honey be used the freshness continues for

weeks, or even months. So it may be cheaper to use honey at 3 prices, where it will last many times as long. The honey is more wholesome, too; especially where there is the least kidney trouble.

In almost any case—possibly in every case—honey may take the place of sugar in cookery, bearing in mind the liquid condition of the honey, and remembering that less liquid of any other sort must be used with the honey.

"Squares of Delight"—Honey-Cookies.

The following recipe is taken from the Delineator:

"SQUARES OF DELIGHT.—Boil two pounds of sugar and one pint of water together until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled into a brittle ball. Moisten 10 ounces of cornstarch with enough water from a pint to make a thin paste. Heat the remainder of the water to the boiling point, and add it, with a pound of powdered sugar, to the dissolved cornstarch and cook over the fire for 10 minutes after the paste is clear. Slowly pour it into the sugar syrup, add a $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of extracted honey and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of powdered tartaric acid. Flavor with rose or any fruit flavoring, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chopped almonds. Return to the fire and cook until it will not adhere to the fingers when lightly touched. Cool in an oiled straight-sided pan, and when cold cut in squares with a sharp knife."

Here's still another recipe for honey-cookies that comes from across the water:

"One tablespoon extracted honey; one pint sour cream; one teaspoon soda; flavor, if desired; make a soft paste with flour."

Doesn't seem as if that would be very sweet; but some don't like things very sweet.



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts



The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses. By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

A SWARM OF BEES AND RHYMES.

What a trying-to-patience fellow W. A. Pryal is! Assumes that my poetical box of starch and chunk of cheese must be small ones—too small for the purpose—and then scolds about his own assumption, and then—who would think it?—tries to sic me onto February! I'm not afraid of February; no true old bachelor is.

A swarm of bees in February
Is worth a new silk dress for Sarey.

A swarm of bees in March
Is worth a [100-lb.] box of starch.

An April swarm of bees
Is worth a [40-lb.] chunk of cheese.

A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a [half-ton] load of hay.

A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a [small-sized] silver spoon.

A swarm of bees in July
Ain't worth a fly. [I. e. Not so valuable as the silver one on Sarey's hat.]

But it's very painful for Pegasus to have to explain himself so. The Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals will be after you, Mr. Pryal. Page 762.

EXCHANGING BEES WHEN INTRODUCING QUEENS.

So Mississippi has tried the new kink of substituting the attendant bees in the cage by some of the queen's future subjects—and they rudely grabbed hold of her. That's just the kind of things we want to be finding out. As Dr. Miller suggests, selected young bees would be much less liable to behave in that way. Whoever catches young bees doing so should make haste to inform us. Page 714.

CLIPPED QUEENS AND SWARMING.

That bees should carry a clipped queen at swarming-time and take her off for a quarter of a mile will strike some readers as enormously unreasonable and absurd. I, myself, hardly think they actually did it; but there is no absurdity about it. Nothing but lack of forethought and lack of drill keeps them from abolishing the clipping of queens altogether. No one would clip if they *always* carried off the clipped queens. To carry off a dead comrade and drop it at a distance is in regular line of duty. Sometimes one that isn't dead yet but kicking and resisting will also be carried off. A queen is somewhat heavier, to be sure, but then several could take hold at once if they did it just right. Kind o' runs in my mind that I have seen two fly together with a dead bee. For Mr. Gustave Gross to get his hat-brim within two feet of the entrance while

watching for the queen, and for her to make a spring into the air, flapping best she could with stubs and legs, landing on the hat and remaining there—there's nothing even surprising about that. Page 716.

THE "BABY NUCLEUS".

Not probable, Mr. Pharr, that Hutchinson had any thought of putting down one and setting up another when he declined the first article about the baby nucleus. I do not exactly wish that all the articles on that subject had been declined; but if the editors all had chosen to "fight it out on that line" our craft had been better off, I ween. Presumably Hutchinson felt that way, too, but after awhile relented and let the thing appear. Page 718.

THAT SWISS BEE-HOUSE.

A bee-house for 360 colonies—bee-room and shop for keeper thrown in—is "going it" a little stronger than any

one in this country seems to keep pace with. It was a Swiss, I believe, that said, "Make way for liberty". We will tolerate it in them if they say, "Make way for house bee-keeping". But after the way is all nicely made, most of us will let the other fellow walk in it. Page 725.

BEESWAX AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISCOLORING.

What about the claim on page 728, that beeswax in bits is a preservative of white woolens and silks when stored away? Without it they gradually get yellow; but with it they keep white. Should almost conjecture that "beeswax" there was a typographical error for something else. Chemical changes, or the ravages of microbes, or both, suggest themselves as the causes of this yellowing. Beeswax does not strike us as a chemical potent enough to diffuse effective influence inches away, or poisonous enough to hinder microscopic marauders. At any rate, if used for such a purpose it must be more thoroughly cleansed from traces of honey than some samples are, else it will daub things.



Ask Doctor Miller

??

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Late-Reared Queen Falls to Lay.

I have a colony of bees that was queenless two weeks. I tried to introduce a queen, and they would not accept her. I gave them some brood and they reared a queen, and she has been there three weeks and is not laying yet. I have to give them brood from other colonies to keep them up. How will it do to put it on top of another colony, and take it off next spring? Or, would you try to introduce another laying queen?

FLORIDA.

ANSWER.—It is quite possible that their queen is all right and will do good work next spring. If the colony is strong enough to winter well, it may be worth while to leave them as they are, uniting in the spring if the queen does not turn out all right. It is often the case that a good queen does not lay in the fall, especially if no honey is yielding. If the colony is weak, consisting mostly of old bees, it may be best to unite now. It will be hardly advisable to put it over another colony unless you expect to unite it with that colony.

Wiring Frames—T Supers—Storing in Sections—Queen Interrupted in Laying.

1. Is vertical wiring as good as horizontal? If not, why not?

2. Are T supers, used on shallow brood-chambers, as good as those with slats?

3. If bees don't like to store their honey above the 1 and 2 inches of honey, which is generally in the brood-combs (see Danzenbaker, "Facts About Bees"), how about their crossing a full super of sections to start an empty one above (Hershiser)?

4. Passing an old bottom-board at an out-yard I saw about a handful of bees clustering on its side, and by closer examination found a clipped queen amongst them. Now I remembered that I made an artificial swarm near it, about 10 weeks before, when I set the old hive on that bottom for a few seconds to move the new one on its place. Needless to say that that swarm was a failure, being queenless for some unaccountable reason. Now, I put that queen and bees into a queenless colony, and after one week she had about 10 square inches of brood. This was after all others quit breeding. Will this queen be as good as before the shaking?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. That depends. If top and bottom bars are sufficiently rigid, vertical wiring is as good or better. With vertical wiring, the wire must be drawn tightly, and unless a bar of some kind is in the center to hold top and bottom apart, the bottom-bar will be curved upward, and if the top-bar be not pretty thick it will sag. ☐ ☐ ☐

2. I think they are better; but all do not agree with me.

3. Without attempting to answer your question in all its reachings, I may say that bees are more prompt to store close to the brood than far away from it, other things being equal. I am not sure, however, that they will not be just as prompt to start storing within two or four inches of where they are already storing surplus as within two or four inches of the brood. I do not generally find one to two inches of honey in the upper part of the brood-combs of Langstroth depth. Often the brood touches the top-bar. I think observation will show that bees will begin work more promptly in an additional super when placed under, than when placed over, a super already occupied. The great effort on Mr. Hershiser's part is to get sections filled very full; this he accomplishes by limiting the number of supers, and by adding the empty super always on top, thus crowding the bees. He accomplishes his purpose; whether or not at too great expense is another story.

4. The probability is that she will be just as good a queen as if she had not been through such an unusual experience—possibly a shade better. Her work after other queens were no longer laying is some proof that she is a good queen. The life of a bee—whether worker or queen—depends a good deal upon the amount of work done. Having had a vacation, she ought to have more eggs left for future laying.

Feeding Burnt Honey—Getting the Honey Out of Cappings.

1. I have a few gallons of very dark honey drained from cappings of white clover, probably burnt a little in rendering wax in the dripping-pan in the oven of the range. There is no water in it. Can I feed it in the spring?

2. I kept it in sealed fruit-cans last year. It smelt sour in the spring when I mixed it one-fifth honey and four-fifths sugar, and fed it last spring. In about 60 days I had a few colonies having paralysis. Do you think the honey helped to cause it?

3. Can I get the honey out of cappings in a German wax-press?

MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, when bees are flying daily in the spring you can feed anything the bees will take, unless it actually contains poison. The danger is in feeding stuff that will load the intestines at a time when there is no chance to empty them.

2. No, it is not likely that the feed had anything to do with the disease.

3. Cappings make the easiest kind of material to render wax from, and the steam wax-press will get the wax out of cappings or anything else from which wax can be got.

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PAGE & LYON MFG. CO., New London, Wis. U.S.A**Reports and Experiences****Methods of Wiring Frames.**

I notice on page 771, under "Wiring Frames Growing in Favor", that J. B. Hall, one of Canada's foremost beekeepers, is reported in the Canadian Bee Journal as saying:

"I kicked against wiring for 15 years, and 4 years ago I put in 600 wired frames, and was so pleased with them I put in 800 and last year 900."

Would you please ask Mr. Hall to give his method of wiring frames, and kindly publish it in the columns of the valued American Bee Journal? I wish to use only wired frames next year, for frames properly wired are more preferable.

CHAS. WINKLER.

Adams Co., Nebr.

[Will Mr. Hall kindly comply with Mr. Winkler's request? We will be pleased to publish Mr. Hall's method of wiring frames, just as soon as we receive it.—EDITOR.]

Prevention of Swarming—Colony of Hustlers.

I started last spring with 30 colonies, and now have 32 in good condition. Not wanting any increase I tried to keep them from swarming, and partly succeeded. I put hives of empty combs or frames of foundation under each

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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.**

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8-Frame 11-2 STORY Hive for \$1.

This hive is rabbetted at corners; is the best \$1 hive made. No. 1 Sections, \$4; No. 2, \$3.50. Shipping-Cases, 12-lb., \$8 per 100; 24-lb., \$13; 20-lb. Danzy, \$10; without glass, 50c less per 100. Dovetail Hives, Foundation, Smokers, etc., CHEAP. Send for List.

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MODERN COUNTRY LIFE

The rural mail delivery, the telephone and the suburban electric railway are working wonderful changes in the life of the farmer's family today. The former isolation which drove many of the young men and women from the farm to the city, has been banished by the many telephone lines now in use all over this country.

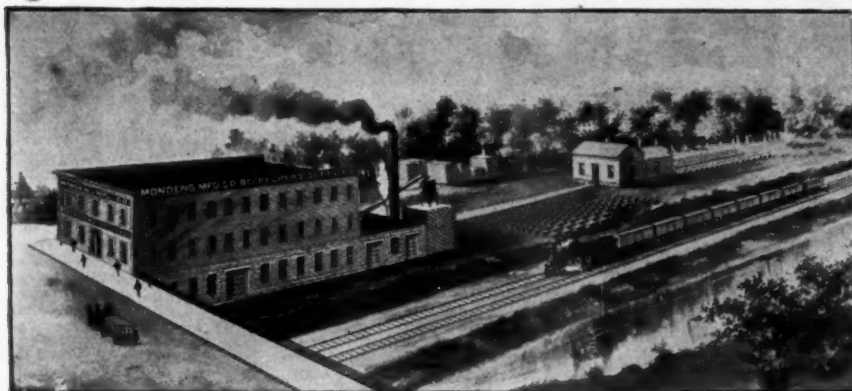
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have brought the cost of building farmers lines within the means of every farmer. Time is near at hand when every farm will have its own telephone, and the farmer's family will be in close touch with the whole neighborhood, as well as the entire world. It is impossible to estimate the value, in dollars and cents, of the telephone to the rural home. Its influence on the boys and girls in keeping them contented and at home, is incalculable. The farmer will reap benefits every year worth considerably more than the entire cost to him—in keeping tabs on the markets, in getting help in busy times and in many other ways. Write for free book F. 80 "Telephone Facts for Farmers"—giving information on how to organize and build a telephone line. Our book 80 tells how others have built rural telephone lines. Write today to nearest office.

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40E7t

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colony in the spring. Those I fixed early did not swarm, but others did. Those that swarmed I hived on full sheets of foundation, moved the old hive to a new location, put the swarm on the old stand, then in 3 or 4 days (or after the new swarm had got well at work in its new hive), I went through the old hive, cut out all queen-cells and put them back on top of the new swarm. This has worked first-rate with me this time, although I do not know as it would be the proper thing to do in all cases. At any rate I have gotten quite a good yield of honey, and my colonies are all strong at the beginning of winter.

I had about 1800 pounds of extracted and 750 pounds of comb honey, and would have had more extracted if I had gotten my extractor sooner. But it was between 2 and 3 weeks after I ordered

Clean Clothes
100 pieces an hour—all clean with **BUSY BEE WASHER**. No injury to finest fabrics. It's simple, quick, cheap. Agents Wanted. Address **Busy Bee Washer Co., Box E, Erie, Pa.**
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The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at **DUBUQUE, IOWA**, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
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Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates

via the Nickel Plate Road, Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905, good returning Jan. 4, 1905, at a fare and a third for the round trip, between Chicago and Buffalo. Three through express trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all eastern points. Through pullman sleepers and excellent dining-car service, individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, being served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also service a la carte. No excess fare charged on any train. Chicago depot, Van Buren and La Salle Sts. City ticket offices, 111 Adams Street, and Auditorium Annex. All information given upon application to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298. 34—47A5t

it before it came, and all the hives were full, some colonies having 3 extra hives on top, and then they had to loaf and hang on the outside of the hives. I had one new colony that filled 72 4x4 sections and 8 full-sized frames, also partly filled 8 more besides their brood-chamber, and I did not have time to give them half the attention they should have had.

This is a part of my experience with the bees the past season. The rest consisted of some bee-stings and work enough to make me glad when night came.

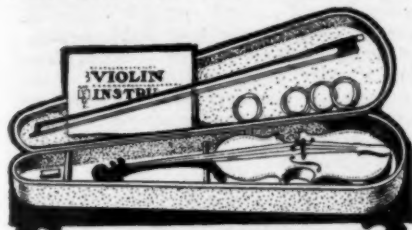
I would like to have the experience of others on their way of re-uniting colonies after they have swarmed.

Gage Co., Nebr. J. M. LINSKOTT.

Sainfoin—Yellow and White Sweet Clover.

Sainfoin clover is mentioned as a good honey-plant (page 740), and is a good one if the number of bees that gather on the very small patch of it in my garden indicates anything. It stood through last winter. Of course there was plenty of snow, but the thermometer was 25 degrees below zero and as low as 30 degrees below zero many times during the winter—and we are considerably north of Chicago, too. Sainfoin comes into bloom when the fruit-blossoms drop.

My few colonies came through the past severe winter all right. I have not lost a single colony in the last two years through the cold or stormy weather. I always see to it that the bees have plenty of the very best of honey to winter on, then pack them away in my big Draper-barn hives inside of dry goods packing-cases, with 4 or 5 inches of as dry sawdust as I can get, all around the top, sides and bottoms of the hives. Then I don't worry



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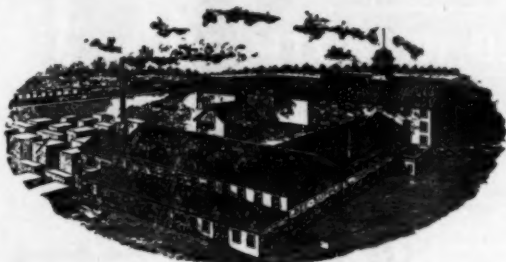
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to all points on the Nickel Plate Road between Chicago and Buffalo. Excursion tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905, good returning Jan. 4, 1905. Three through express trains daily. No excess fare charged on any train. Also lowest rates and shortest line to Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all eastern points. Modern sleeping and dining cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also service a la carte. All trains leave from La Salle Street Station, Chicago. City ticket office, Chicago, Ill., 111 Adams Street, and Auditorium Annex. For further particulars address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams Street, room 298. 33—47A5t

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Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3 1/4 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 3 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All mated queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Price before July 1st. After July 1st.

	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$.60	\$3.25	\$6.00
Select	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00
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Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

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Second-hand 60-lb. Cans Cheap

We have a quantity of 60-pound tin cans (2 in a box) which we have lately emptied ourselves, and so know they are all right. In lots of 20 or more boxes (40 cans) we will sell them at 40c a box. Order at once as they will soon be gone. These are a bargain. Address,

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HENRY M. ARND, Mgr.
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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published,
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any more about them till the next spring.

The honey-yield with me was not half as good this year as last, although there was plenty of white clover but not nearly the quantity of sweet clover we had last year. I think the weather here was decidedly too cold this summer.

My experience has been that large hives go with very strong colonies and a splendid yield of honey in a good season, and I get about 50 percent of swarms, spring count. I find the bees work very strongly on motherwort—fully as strongly as on catnip where motherwort can be found growing; it has quite a long season of bloom, too.

But best of all is the sweet clover, white and yellow, good for cattle and bees as well, at least our cows browse it down when there is plenty of white clover 4 and 5 inches high about them. Sweet clover is one of the finest things in the world to keep steep embankments along railways from being washed out by rains, and will grow just anywhere.

I have been watching the very prolonged bloom of yellow sweet clover this year. I do not think it is at all natural that it should bloom much after the end of July, but I have seen it blossom as late as the white kind. It was caused by great, big, brown and black caterpillars skinning the seeds off the plants when they were filling out nicely, and of course the plants started into bloom again. This may not be the cause of all cases of prolonged bloom of this plant, but I notice the caterpillars seem to be the cause of it here.

I like the American Bee Journal very much indeed. I am always pleased to see the pictures of apiaries, as I can see what kind of hives others are using. If the size of frame, number of frames to hive, and size of hives were given it would be a great benefit to all concerned; also the honey-yield and number of swarms obtained each season, with description of the sources from which they procure their honey—say buckwheat, alsike clover, alfalfa, or any other plant that might abound in that vicinity which is of value as a honey-producer. W. D. HARRIS.

Ontario, Canada, Nov. 8.

CHICKS THAT LIVE

get strong and healthy—gain steadily in weight, are chicks hatched in Reliable Incubators.

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provides automatically a constant current of odorless, warm air at a uniform temperature—chicks hatch and thrive under its nature-like conditions. Send 10 cents and get our 20th annual catalog—full of poultry information. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box 3123, Quincy, Ill.

BEE-KEEPERS! Send me your orders for year's use, and get the discount: Oct, 6 percent; Nov., 5 percent; Dec., 4 percent. The above discount does not apply to honey-packages. Send for catalog. W. J. McCARTY, Emmetsburg, Iowa 44EtF Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED!

Fancy Comb Honey from White Glover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired. Beeswax Wanted for cash or trade.

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CONVENTION NOTICES.

Ohio.—The Southwestern Ohio and Hamilton County Bee-Keepers' Association will give its first of a series of lectures to be delivered this winter in this city, Friday, Dec. 2, 1904, at 7:30 p.m., in Greenwood's Hall, Ohio Mechanics' Institute. Messrs. Ernest R. Root and N. E. France will be our worthy guests. Mr. Root will introduce some new features with his new kinetoscope, the main pictures showing a swarm of bees running at breakneck speed from their hive, flying in the air, settling on a limb of a tree, sawed off by their owner, dumped in front of the entrance of a new hive and seen running in, and finally hived. This moving picture will be a treat to the public school teachers and children who are invited to attend the lecture. We expect to make this event the banner affair in bee-dom in this city for this season. The public in general as well as bee-keepers at large are all invited to participate. This Association is growing rapidly considering the time it has been organized. Mr. Root and Mr. France will meet a surprise party.

Cincinnati, Ohio. HENRY REDDERT, Sec.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its fall convention in Harrisburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 6 and 7, 1904. An excellent program has been arranged. Many subjects of vital interest will be ably presented. General Manager N. E. France, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, will be present, as well as other prominent bee-keepers. Every bee-keeper in Pennsylvania should interest himself in this meeting.

Muncy, Pa. D. L. WOODS, Sec.

Minnesota.—The Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next session in the First Unitarian Church, corner 8th St. and Mary Place, Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7 and 8, 1904, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Among the subjects to be discussed and papers to be read are the following: "Some things I have learned about bee-keeping," by H. V. Moore; "How to increase your bee-pasturage," by Fred A. Krause; "Diseases of bees and legislation pertaining thereto," by Wm. McEwen; "Poultry as an adjunct to bee-keeping," by Victor D. Canaday; "Bee-keeping as an occupation," by J. H. Kimball; "Insuring bees," by C. H. Harian; "Late feeding," by A. D. Shepard; "Selling honey through grocers," by George W. York; "Size of hive relative to the honey flow," by Dr. L. D. Leonard; "A talk," by Ernest R. Root; "Honey exhibit at State Fair," by D. C. Hazelton; "Queen-rearing and managing out-apiaries," by J. H. Siple.

On Wednesday evening there will be stereoscopic lectures by Prof. F. L. Washburn, State Entomologist, 25 minutes, and Ernest R. Root the balance of the evening.

All are invited to attend this convention.

Mrs. W. S. WINGATE, Sec.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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C. H. W. Weber, CINCINNATI, OHIO



Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—There is not demand sufficient to take the receipts; hence are accumulating, off grades of the surrounding territory. Fancy white clover brings 14c; other No. 1 to fancy white, 12½@13c; off grades 1 and 2c less; amber, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; amber 6@7c; all of the foregoing is governed by quality, flavor and kind of package. Beeswax, 28@30c per pound. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Receipts are now plentiful of nearly all grades. The demand is not quite as brisk as last year, and only fair. We quote fancy white at 14@15c; No. 1 white, 13c; lower grades at from 10@12c; buckwheat, 9@11c, according to quality. There is fairly good demand for extracted honey at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at from 28@29c.

HILDEBRATH & SEIGLER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Honey has been arriving freely, but for fancy grades, the demand has been equal to the supply. We would say the market is a little weaker, and quote: Fancy, 15@16c; No. 1, 13c; amber, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7½c; amber, 6@7c. Beeswax, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—There is a marked improvement in the demand for comb honey since our last quotations. No material change in the extracted-honey market. We continue to quote white clover extracted honey in barrels and cans at 7@8½ cents; amber in barrels, 5½@6c. Fancy white clover comb honey, 14@15c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Recent heavy arrivals together with very low quotations from some other markets have had a tendency to weaken our market. We quote fancy No. 1, 15@16c;

No. 2, 14c, with ample stocks; absolutely no call for buckwheat. Extracted honey, 6@8c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 9.—The crop of honey is turning out to be larger than estimated, and prices are softening, favoring the buyer. We quote fancy white, 15c; A No. 1, 14c; No. 1, 13c; mixed, 11@12c; buckwheat, best, 13c; average run, 11@12c. Extracted, buckwheat, 6c; white clover, 6½c; mixed, 6c. Beeswax, 29@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Market on comb honey is quite active at \$2.75 per case for fancy white stock. Extracted rather slow at 6½@7c. We look for the demand on extracted to pick up considerably with cooler weather. Beeswax in good demand at 30c per pound.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—White comb, 1-lb sections, 12@13 cents; amber, 9@11c. Extracted white, 6@6½ cents; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

The German ship Altair, sailing the past week for London, carried 445 cases extracted honey. Movement on local account is not very brisk and is mainly in best qualities. Only for choice to select does the market show firmness.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Comb honey is now coming in more freely, and prices if anything have moderated a little. The sales made and prices obtained were for No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 13@15c; No. 2, 12@14c. Extracted is sold as follows: White clover, in barrels, 6½ cents; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels, 5½@5½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 27c.

C. H. W. WEBER

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MAGAZINE, largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 9c a year, postpaid, anywhere in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Six years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c; 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day. THE DIXIE HOME, 24A48t No. 73, Birmingham, Alabama.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

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